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To us in America who must now read our Story in three stout volumes, comprising more than two thousand pages, with the original text over-laid with notes by successive editors, and containing some seventeen thousand citations of cases, it comes as a welcome surprise to find Story's text compressed into a single volume of seven hundred pages. For an American editor, in this land of the free and home of the brave, to undertake to omit or amend any portion of the original text, however hoary and antiquated, of such a classic as Story, is deemed a literary (or is it a "jural"?) crime of the highest order. Perhaps we are right in feeling that, generally speaking, there is danger, and possibly disaster, ahead when some daring individual starts to "monkey with" the text of a standard law book. Yet, when this work is done by such an accomplished hand as that of the editor of the present English edition, no one need fear for the result.

It is obvious that even such a slow-moving portion of our legal system as Equity must have changed and developed greatly since Justice Story wrote, three generations ago. Indeed, the wonder is that so large a part of Story remains as true to-day as when it was written. In accordance with the English practice, the editor has omitted much obsolete matter and many extended discussions which were moot questions in Story's day but which have long since been clearly settled by authority; he has, whenever necessary, re-written so much of the text as is requisite to conform to changes in the rules of Equity, and has added new paragraphs to show later developments. Furthermore, no attempt is made to cite all the cases in point, even the English ones, and all the citations to American authorities are omitted. This gives us a clean page to read and avoids the necessity of elaborate footnotes, contradicting or adding to antiquated statements found in the original text. And since the present edition is primarily for the use of students who seek to know the law as it is, the editor is clearly justified in gaining clearness and saving space by this method.

This new edition should prove highly valuable to the English law student, and as a clear and accurate, though as to some matters a rather brief, statement of the English equity system as it appears to-day, the volume should everywhere receive a welcome.

E. S. T.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- Comparative Administrative Law.* By Nagandranath Ghose. Calcutta, Butterworth & Co., 1919. pp. xlv, 704.
- The Law of Damages and Compensation.* By F. O. Arnold. Second Edition. London, Butterworth & Co., 1919. pp. lxxxvi, 408.
- The Equality of States in International Law.* By Edwin D. Dickinson. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1920. pp. xiii, 424.
- The United States of America: A study in International Organization.* By James Brown Scott. New York, Oxford University Press, 1920. pp. xix, 605.
- A Digest of the Law of Partnership.* By Sir Frederick Pollock. Eleventh Edition. London, Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 1920. pp. xxiv, 267.
- Hints on Advocacy.* By Richard Harris. Fifteenth Edition. By J. H. Watts. London, Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 1920. pp. xxi, 348.
- The Law of Torts.* By Sir Frederick Pollock. Eleventh Edition. London, Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 1920. pp. xlvi, 715.
- Maritime Law.* By Albert Saunders. Second Edition. London, Effingham Wilson, 1920. pp. xxxii, 501. [American agents: N. A. Phemister Co., 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.]
- A Treatise on the Law of Evidence.* By Pitt Taylor. Eleventh Edition. By J. B. Matthews and G. F. Spear. London, Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., 1920. In Two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. cii, 665. Vol. II, pp. 667-1468.